AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. , ABOADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-Luonon DE Gun

B RTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street THE TEMPEST BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-IRELAND AS IT IS-CA-NATIONAL THEATRE, Charbam street-Uncle Ton'

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Breadway-A Bold STROKS AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoonland Evening, Paint Heart Naver Won Fair Lady How to Make Home

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL FALL, 444 Broadway, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Burlettae Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BUCKLEY'S OPER | HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-ST. NICHOLAS EXEIBITION ROOM, 495 Broadway BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 566 Broadway-Panonaut of

WHOLE WORLD-577 and 578 Breadway-Afternoon

JONE'S PANTISCOPE-APOLIO ROOMS. New York, Wednesday, April 26, 1854.

The News.

We were called upon yesterday to record one of the most sad disasters which has befallen our fire department within several years. At a large fire in Breadway about twenty souls were horribly mangled, and others (the full number not yet known) enddenly deprived of life. The cause of all this is the same old story of insecure buildings and treaherous walls. We publish a full account of this

affair in another part of to-day's paper. By the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax, we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. The most important feature in the news that she brings, is the councement that on the 9th, the Protocol redething the integrity of the Ottoman empire was signed at Vienna, by the Four Powers, including Prussia; but simultaneously with her adhesion to it Prussia sought to introduce into her separate treaty with Austria, conditions and limitations enhich would render the former a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refused to accept.

It is stated that Hanover will take part with France and England, and that all the minor German Powers will join Austria in forcing Prussia to de chare herself, should the subject come before the Federal Diet. Thus the force of events will soon define the positions of the different Continental

States. It is affirmed by a Belgian newspaper that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive-entirely arrespective of the existing war treaties-had just been signed between England and France. From the explanations of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, which we published on a former occasion, it is evident that there is some mistake in this statement. The treaty signed is merely the ratification of the understanding existing between the two

The news of the declaration of war by France and Engan had reached Constantinople. The Turks wer t rown into a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm by it, a .. their exultation was no doubt increased by the arrival of Gen. Canrobert with thirty thousand men. The allied fleet had arrived at Varna Bay and were about landing all the marines of the fleet to protect that place. Admiral Bruat was to replace Admiral Hamelin, in order that Admiral Dunda might be exabled to assume the chief command, by virtue of the naval etiquette of seniority. Marsha St. Arnaud was, en revanche, to he given the chief command of the land forces.

The accounts from the Baltic represent sir Charles Napier as cruising in search of a Russian squadron said to be off Farvo. From the Danube we learn that on the 30th of

March an important sally had been made by the Turks from Kalefat, and that after a sanguinary combat of four hours' duration, the Russians were routed and pursued for a considerable distance. At Hirsoyn the Turks also succeeded in out-mencenwring the Russians, and drove them with great loss across the river. 30,000 Russ'ans had crossed at Galab without opposition. Several English vessels hy the Russian bott Danube. Despatches from Madrid state that Minister Sould

had succeeded in obtaining full reparation for the outrage on the Black Warrior; but we have no de tails with respect to the terms of the arrangement. We hope to receive further particulars by the Arabia's mails.

Previous to the departure of the Arabia a report had obtained currency in the English papers that the commander of the Bussian expedition to Japan had stelen a march on Commodore Perry, and had succeeded in throwing open the ports of that empire, certain exclusive privileges being, of course, granted in favor of Russian commerce. This rumor assumes consistency from information which reached us yesterday through San Francisco. It would appear from the latter account, which was brought by a Dutch vessel, that on the 20th of August, several months after Commodore Perry had left the Japanese waters, the Russian fleet, consisting of one frigate, one corvette, a screw steamship and a transport, arrived at Nangasaki, and that the Admiral and officers in command of it were received with marks of the highest distinction by the Japanese Governor. A letter from the Russian Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, was immediately forwarded to the Emperor through the latter; but at the departure of the vessel that brought this intelligence the Russian Beet was still lying at Nangasaki, awa'ting an an. swer. We next hear of the fleet at Loo-Choo, and of its departure again from that place on the 20th of February. Its destination was unknown, but was supposed to be Japan, as it was suspected that the Russian admiral had been lingering about in these waters until the period arrived for the receipt of the Emperor's answer to Commodore Perry. The British cruisers were attentively watching the move ments of the Russian vessels, and it was expected that as soon as the news of the declaration of war reached them they would immediately attack and capture them. Commodore Perry arrived at Loo Choo from Hong Kong in January. The officers and crews are reported to be in good health. The news of the death of the Emperor of Japan is confirmed.

The London money market recovered from the panic into which it was thrown by the declaration of war, and consols closed steady at 87]. American securities are without change. Cotton has advanced 1-16th to ith of a penny per pound. There has also been an advance of one shilling per barrel on flour and three pence upon wheat. Provisions remain

firm, but without any material variation in prices. There was nothing done in our markets after the receipt of the European news. Breadstuffs were held firmer, but without sales. Cotton sold before the news to a fair extent, and closed firm with an

upward tendency in prices. The steamship Falcon, which left this port on the 18th inst. for Aspinwall, put into Norfolk on Sunday last, some part of her machinery having been broken. She was chartered by government to convey troops on their way to California. All on board are reported safe. It was not too much to expect after the melancholy circumstances connected with the loss of the San Francisco, that our government would have exercised greater caution for the future n the selection of vessels for the conveyance of our troops. It would appear, however, that the severe lesson taught by that disaster has been lost upon them. Of the force saved from the wreck, and mi de up to its full complement by the addition of fresh troops, it was decided that a portion should be

actually sent out by the Illinois, and the remainder. including the wives and families of the officers, were embarked on board the Fa con with the intention of forwarding them a ross the simus. It will be recollected that at the moment even of embarkation. Captain Wyse threw up his command sooner than proceed in the latter vessel, as he considered her unseaworthy and likely to renew his previous bitter experience of the results of the forethought and vigilance exercised by our Naval Department. The entiments of this officer have been unhappily fulfilled. If means cannot be a lopted to obviate all this risk and danger in convey ng our troops by sea, they must for the future be sent over land.

Files of the Antigua Weekly Reg ster, dated to the 4th of the p esent month, have reached us. They do not contain anything of political importance. A public meeting was held in the court use in the city of St. John, on the 20th of March, order to devise the best means of carrying into effect an Industrial Exhibition in the island on the 1st of August next. The Lord Bishop, President Byam, the Chief Justice, and other leading men, were present, when an Amecutive Committee was appointed, and an extended plan of operations adopted. On Sunday, Warch 21, a fire occurred on Otto'sestate, by which about twenty five or thirty acres of cane were burned. We have received our files from St. Domingo City

to the 25th ult. Nothing of interest or importance has transpired since the date of previous advices. # dvices from Havana to the 226 inst.have reache us by way of Charleston, but contain nothing of in-

We received yesterday by the steamships Illinois and Northern Light, our papers from San Francisco to the 1st instant, enabling us to give a complete summary of the news announced yesterday morning by telegraph from New Orleans. We have only room to call the attention of the reader to the details of the intelligence in another part of the paper, and particularly to that portion of it which relates to the arrest of the Mexican Corsul in San Francisco. It is both important and interesting. Intelligence from the South Pacific, Panama, and Jamaica is also given.

The modified Gadsden treaty was yesterday ratified by the Senate, by a vote of thirty to thirteen. We have commented on this subject in another column. The United States Supreme Court has reversed the decree of the Circuit Court of Ohio against giving the Methodist Episcopal Church South part of the assets of the Cincinnati " Book Concern, and remanded the cause to the District Court for further action.

In the Senate vesterday the only matter of gene ral importance that transpired was the reception and reference of a message from the President, covering suggestions as to the method of transacting the judicial business of the country, and recommending that the Attorney General's office be erected into a department of the government, and all judicial power vested therein. The Senate afterwards held an executive session and ratified the Gadsden treaty.

A resolution was introduced in the House yester day, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting information as to the steps taken by this government to secure the acknowledgment of the rights of neutrals by Great Britain and France; also whether the former has assumed to act for Spain in the negotiations relative to the Black Warrior difficulty, and the extent of and pretext for such assumption. With regard to the first branch of the inquiry, it is probable the steamer from Liverpool will bring definite information from Mr. Buchanan as to the convention with Great Britain, and we may likewise receive intelligence from Mr Mason, at Paris, of a similar arrangement with the Emperor of the French. The news from Madrid states that the Spanish government has made ample reparation for the Black Warrior outrage. The House, in Committee of the Whole, nominally on the Deficiency bill, proceeded to discuss the Nebraska question, when Col. Benton delivered a very effec-

A regular meeting of the Democratic Republican Society was held last evening, at which Professor Foresti presided. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the reading of an original letter from General Lafayette, dated at Paris, April 8, 1830, in which the General expressed his opinions on the subject of free labor employment, and regretted that European emigrants should cultivate by the hands of slaves. The Secretaries of the society reported the result of their conference with the delegates of the German societies at Pythagoras Hall. We have a translation of the most important points of the paper, with a report of the business transact-

ed, but cann t find space for either this morning. John Wilson, indicted for the murder of Henry Dejkmeyer, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the State prison.

The special election for Alderman in the Fifth ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in the choice of John J. White, democrat, by eighty-two majority

over both of his competitors.

Ninety-nine of the bodies from the ship Powhstan h ve been recovered and buried. The Underwriter arrived at this port yesterday. She is not seriously d maged in her hull.

Santa Anna at Washington and Santa Anna

at fan Francisco-Very Curious. By a most extraordinary coincidence, we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning, the news of the ratification, so call d, of the Gadsden treaty at Washington, and the facts and documents concerning a filibustering scheme of Santa Anna to muster a body of troops in San Francisco. In other words, we are informed of the passage of a bill to furnish Santa Anna with the sinews of war, simultaneously with the information that he is collecting an a my of foreign soldiers in one of our principal cities, in flagrant disregard of our neutrality laws and the very friendly and generous inclinations of our administration.

Now, had the original Gadsden treaty been promptly ratified, the funds thus accruing to the Mexican Dictator would have enabled him to raise his three thousand foreign recruits in San Francisco, to be off with them, and without any trouble. This will probably account, in part. for the intense anxiety of the Mexican lobby agents at Washington to hurry through the treaty as fast as possible. Even as it is, if the modified treaty of the Senate is finally agreed upon between the high contracting parties, and the necessary appropriations are made by the House of Representatives, the expenses of these San Francisco levies may be settled out of the United States Treasury. If we are going to be magnanimous with Santa Anna-if we really desire to give him a fair chance to set up an imperial establishment like that of Faustin Soulouque-why should we not overlook this San Francisco plot, and pay the expenses with a good grace. Anything rather than risk a war between our puny administra-

tion and the terrible and ferocious Santa Anna. The particulars of the San Francisco affair will be found under the head of the California news; the substance of the new trenty, among our despatches from Washington. They come appropriately together. Had the news from San Francisco arrived a day earlier, perhaps Santa Anna might have obtained another hundred thousand or so, as indemnity for his counter-fillbustering efforts to defeat Col. Walker. But we presume that he will be satisfied with the reduced sum of ten millions for the reduced margin of territory we shall acquire, the Tehuantepec right of way, and our se-patched overland; a second detachment was | .elease from the border Indians. A half a loa"

is better than no bread, espec lly when the man is very lungry. Then the idea of a brilliant empire, as our next door neighbor, was too tempting to be resisted. We presume that the new batch of Galphin and Gardner claims contemplated in the original Gadsden treaty, fare entirely omitted in the rotocol of the Seraste, for we hear nothing about them. This is, treating very cav, lierly the articular friends of Santa Anna, in the original bargein; but it is altogether probable that he will tonsent to sacrifice th m on reflection ; or he may divide a few hundre i thousands of his own money among them in co. sideration of their services, perhaps. Let them see to it, before the cash is all gone for old muskets and artillery.

The Senate have relieved the country of lead of anxiety and alarm. They have given us, in their new treaty, an assurance of peace with Santa Anna, which, in these times of war, "big with the fate of nations and of Rome," is a very great thing. Let us be thankful. Let us admire the wislom and high reaching dignity, discretion and generosity of the Senate, in thus securing peace with Mexico, a release from the border Indians, the right of way by the Tehuantepec route, and the privilege of an empire next door; and all for the sum of ten millions of dollars! We are now in a beautiful position. Spain is dispose! to accommodate us to almost anything except Cuba, and Santa Anna is pacified; and all for ten millions of dollars. Thus we are free to take a hand in the European war, whenever it may be deemed expedient. One thing only remains now to be done by the Senate to place our Mexican relations upon the most satisfactory basis. It is a vote of thanks to Santa Anna for declining to accept American citizens in his enlistments at San Francisco. Such an act of international comity ought not to pass without some com-

THE MAYOR AND HIS DUTIES-THE STREETS. The Mayor is the chief magistrate of the city. Formerly he was our chief executive officer. and held the appointment and control of the heads of the various departments in his hands. During the last half dozen years, however, the levelling ideas of the grog-shop politicians have gained such ascendency that the "down trodden people" have been invested with the election of the heads of departments, under the management of the grog-shop conspirators. The consequence is that most of the powers and much of the efficiency of the Mayor, and of the corporate authorities, have been frittered away, till we are but one remove from a state of anarchy.

There is still one prerogative remaining to the Mayor, of very considerable practical utility. He is the head of the police department, the so-called chief of that service being himse f subject to the instructions of the Mayor. The duties of his Honor, in this view, are of the highest importance and responsibility, in view of the approaching hot weather. The first branch of the street cleaning-that is, the removal of such heaps of rubbish, dirt and garbage as may obstruct or disfigure the streetsit is the duty of the police, under the supervision of the Mayor, to look after. Where the policemen neglect their duties in this respect, and where the Chief of Police neglects his duty of a rigid supervision, it be comes the duty of the Mayor to exercise his authority as the head of the department. Where the Mayor is efficient, his subordinates will doubtless discharge their trust faithfully : but where the laziness of the police is shared in by the laziness of their captain, and a lazy chief and a lazy mayor, dirt, rubbish and gar bage will continue to accumulate in the infected districts, till disease and pestilence are produced, or until the citizens interested take the work into their own hands.

We have had a new man appointed to superend the sweeping of the Glasier has given us to understand that the work shall be done; but unless the piles of rulbish and offal are promptly removed through the vigilance of the police, under the constant vigilance of the Mayor, the mere sweeping of the streets will be but half the execution of the job of cleaning them. Our Mayor must begin to stir himself. His daily official routine, according to our information, makes his office a perfect sinecure. He comes down to it at about eleven o'clock in the morning, and remains there till about two o'clock, the most of this interval being occupied in conversations with genteel loafers or shipcarpenters, and others in their line of private business. This will never do; for, if under such a state of things nuisances of all sorts continue to exist and accumulate in the streets, there will be but one alternative left for the adoption of our fellow-citizens. We must have another mass meeting, and the appointment of a committee of vigilance of one or two active men for each ward, under the general control of some competent person, Genin, for example, as provisional mayor. In view of this extra-municipal arrangement, we call upon Genin and other efficient men to hold themselves in readiness for the public service. Last summer, with the city overflowing with filth, we escaped the cholera and the yellow fever through the mercy of Providence. During the coming summer let us be entitled to exemption from our attention to a constant cleaning and purification of the streets. If the Mayor, the police and the Street Department fail, we must fall back upon a provisional government. That's all.

The Fine Arts.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. The twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which has been open to the public during the last four weeks, at No. 663 Broadway, was

closed last evening. The exhibition has been a highly successful one, and the marked attention that has been paid to it, both by artists and amateurs, must tend to improve the condition of the fine arts in the United States. As a whole, the exhibition was creditable to the academy, and the individual exhibitors can be charged with only one sin-

a lack of originality in conception and execution.

The necessity of closing the exhibition at so early a date was regretted, both by the academicians and their friends. It was imperative, however, on account of the fact that the buildings of the academy were sold, and that removal previous to the 1st of May was a condi-

We trust soon to see the establishment of a free galle ry of art in the city of New York. Such a gallery, pro porly managed, would not fail in its endeavors to obtain the support of artists, amateurs, the public journals, and the people generally.

Marine Affairs,

THE PACKET SHIP UNDERWEITER, Shipley, from Liverpool, and last from Squan beach, where she has been ashore since Saturday last, was got off at half past 6 o'clock yesterisy merning, and towed to the Atlantic Dock, where she ar-rived at 6 P. M., by the steam tugs litan and Achilles. She rived at 0 f. M., by the steam tugs litan and Achilles. Sue has about 500 tens of cargo yet on board, consisting mostly of iron and ceal. Her rudder is gone about half way up. The wood ends are started from the sternpost, which is the enly piece where a leak can be discovered; and one steam pump only is used in keeping her free. She is in perfect shate is not hogged nor have any butts been started that can be discovered. She will discharge the balance of her cargo at the Atlantic Dock before being hauled out for repairs. Capt. Shipley came up in her very much enfeched by sickness. The Great Violinist -- Paul Julien.

The people of the United States have now among them the violinist upon whose shoulders the mantle of Paga-nini must fall. This artist is a boy of fourteen—Paul Julien. He made his first appearance in public at Mar-seilles, in 1847, and at that period he displayed such remarkable talent that he was encouraged to study, and on the 4th of July, 1852, he landed in the United States. His great talent first attracted the attention and excited the admiration of Madame Sontag. He played in the concerts which she gave here, and excited the greatest enthusiasm among professionals and amateurs. In Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, the furore he created was even greater than in the metropolis. We have before alluded to his triumphs in Havana, a city where music is the great study of the inhabitants, and where none but the greatest artists can move the audience to anything like enthusiasm. He has now returned to New York, and has given three concerts, being his first essay for his own profit. It is fair to say that the public—and the musical public particularly—has responded to this call. The saloon of Niblo's theatre has been crowded on the occasion of each concert; but were the people of New York fully aware of the great genius of Julien, a much larger hall would have been required; and even one of five times greater capacity might not have sufficed.

Paul Julien is a wonder—a phenomenon—a mystery. He steals into the hearts of his auditors; he leads them captives by his delicious tones; he satisfies the sternest crihis accuracy and precision; he charms the untutored by his great natural power and his entire freedom from the conceit and puppyisms which frequently disgust the public with artists otherwise meritorious. His last great feat—the performance of Mayseder's variations upon one string—has been entirely successful, and it is wonderful to see this child attack and overcome difficulties against which older artists have struggled for years without success. Criticism by comparison is not precise ly correct, but the general reader takes an idea from it with more celerity than by any other means. Paul Juien, then, is greater than Ole Bull, though that's not much; Paul Julien is greater than Sivori, and that is a great deal to say; Paul Julien is greater than Vieuxtemps—and the two artists last named are the leading violinists in Europe. When Paul Julien returns they must look to their laurels.

Ole Bull was and is a failure, artistically speaking. He succeeded at first in America, because he was the first noted artist in his line. Two really clever artists—Sivori and Vieux.emps-followed him; but they were not followed with remunerative audiences. Since their failure no one dared to risk a concert upon two or three violin solos, until this child-artist, Julien, came to New York and threw down his gauntlet. He has a brilliant career before him, and it will be the more brilliant because he has the grace of modesty, which is so great an ornament to true merit. He is also resolved to win the highest wreath of fame. He has improved greatly during the two years he has resided here, and he appears to be unmoved by the euthusiasm which he creates. 'He stands before the audience gracefully and unaffectedlywith the same case and grace he runs through the most difficult music, paying the strictest attention to all the minute divisions and articulations—drawing from the instrument such tones as we never heard from any other artist-and almost before we can say behold! the pleas ing dream has vanished. There is no humbug, no puppyism, no conceit, no charlatanry, about Paul Julien. By his pleasant air and piquant style, he captivates ever body. His after life will redeem the promise of his youth, and he will rise to the head of those artists whose names are registered in the hearts of the people.

More Bodies Washed Ashore from the Wreek of the Powhatan.

A gentleman arrived yesterday from Absecom informs us that a number of bodies, in addition to those already mentioned, have been washed ashore at different point along the beach, and all had received a proper burial from the inhabitants of the various places nearest to which they were found. The following is the number of bodies which have been buried at the places designated :-

they being in such an advanced state of decomposition as to render it impossible to remove them to the main kind. A sailor, apparently about forty-five years of age, was picked up on the beach, and buried at Smithville. He is described as being dressed in offcloth coat and pants, and having both arms marked with India ink, on one of which was a cross and some letters, denoting that he was a Ca. tholic, and on the other was an anchor. In his packets was found a pocket book, in which was a note drawn by William Myers, and dated at New York in December. The body of a man was picked up and buried at Leeds

was an anchor. The bodies of four men were buried at Leedsville, whose clothing was marked respectively, "F. W.," "I. S. H.,"
"R. N.," and "L. F." The bodies of three woman were also buried, whose clothing was marked "R. S.," "C. L, and "C. W." At Absecom three more bodies were bu ried, who had marked upon their clothing "I. F. C.,

ville, having M. F. F. marked on his shirt, and on his

right arm was printed M. F. F., 1825, and on his hand

Fifty dollars reward has been effered for the recover, of the body of Ambrose K. Rogers, first mate of the ship, who is described as being thirty years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, and with dark straight hair. He has marked upon one of his arms an anchor and three

There were on board the Powhatan three hundred and eleven passengers, and twenty nine of the crew—making in all three hundred and forty souls, not one of whom escaped the fatal wreck. Not quite half the number have as yet been found.

> OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE. MANAHAWKIN, OCEAN COUNTY, New Jersey, April 23, 1854.

I write to you the particulars of everything relative to the late fearful disasters, which occurred here since I saw you last in New York.

I have had an interview with Cantain Jannings the wreckmaster, and he informs me that the body of a lady has been found on the point of the beach at Little Egg Harbor. This is the third body which has been taken up since your first list was published. It was so far decomposed and so badly eaten, that, in my opinion, a recognition would be impossible.

The three bodies were interred at Tuckerton. -The man who came on shore from the schooner Man-

nattan, is now well enough to start for home to-morrow morning.

Mr. Jennings has taken all the baggage of the ship, with the other articles which came on shore, to the

Mr. Jennings has taken all the baggage of the ship, with the other articles which came on shore, to the Boarding House. He says that there is nothing of any consequence in it now, nor are there any articles of value with the exception of five or six silver watches which he found in the chests.

Relatives of Captain Meyers came on from Baltimore and examined them, and took his desk and whatever they could identify. Priends of the mate were also here and exhumed all the male bodies, but falled to recognise him. They took his trunk on to New York.

Captain Jennings states that about two hundred dollars have been found up to this time.

(The of the wrecks was sold yesterday to the best advantage.

J. B. S.

vantage.

City Intelligence.

Sale of the Ocean Steamer William Norms.—Vesterday, at 12 o'clock, the United States Marshal, through the auctioneer, E. H. Ludlow, sold at the Merchants' Exchange the new ocean steamer William Norms. This vessel was designed and constructed with reference to the prominent difficulties encountered by all ocean steamers that have been built, i. e., a limited amount of longitudinal strength, and a too heavy draught of water. She is made with hir tight boiler late iron kelsons connecting the dead works and lewer deek running from stem to stern, and extending around the place to be occupied by the boilers and engine. The hull is of great strength, and the frame is diagonally cross-plated with iron. This is the same vessel calculated to cross the Atlantic in fire or six days, and the strength with which she is built well qualifies her for speed. Her extreme length is 225 feet, breadth of beam 37 feet, depth of beam 18 feet 3 inches, load draught of water 7 to 8 feet, burthen 1,460 tons. The company constructing this vessel not having the capital to earry her through, she was sold yesterday to satisfy attachments against her. She has cost, as she now lays upon the stocks, something over \$50,000. The bilding yesterday for a long while stock at about half that sum, and she was finally struck off to Capitain John Graham for \$27,000. The vessel is now laying in a ship yard at Greenpoint, ready to be launched.

The Russo-Turners Ware—Other New Mars.—Messrs. Wilmer & Regers, importers of foreign newspapers, of Nos. 42 and 44 Nassau street, have published a neat and very accurate map of the seat of war in the East. It includes the frontier provinces of Turkey, Russia and Austria, with the Black Sea, &c. &c. The map folds in book ferm, is stifehed in a handsome cover, and sold for twenty-five cents.

The proprietors of the Express Messenger, No. 33 Broadway, have forwarded to our office a copy of the latest edition of their new map. It is well executed, and very reliable. This map is adapted for

FOLICE ARRESTS.—We are requested to state that the Mr. Leenard D. Shaw, mentioned in our police report yesterday, is not the Mr. L. D. Shaw, a native of Aibany, in this State. COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—This committee of the Board of Councilmen, composed of Messes Kimbark, Young, Wild, Beekley and North, met yesterday in the City Hall, but adjourned immediately until Thursday next, without transacting any business.

Naval Intelligence. U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys, Commander Bailey, sailed from Callao, March 24, for Chincha Islands. ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

CREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND. PROPERTY. SIXTEEN FIREMEN KILLED AND WOUNDED,

ke., &c., &c. Last evening, about eight o'clock, the extensive tailora discovered to be on fire. The City Hall bell promp ly sounded the alarm, but before it had struck the number of the district twice, the entire building was in one mass of flames, illuminating the lower part of the city, and reflecting beautifully upon the marble blocks of the City Hall. The firemen were, as usual, quickly in attendance, and several streams of water were played upon the flames. In the front there were three streams, and others in the rear, from the windows of the old American Hotel and the roof of the building No. 233 Broadway. All the efforts of the firemen were in vain, as the fire burned fiercely, meching all their attempts to extinguish it. The firemen, thinking that the building No. 233 Broadway was in imminent danger, got out of the rear of the ourning building, from that portion occupied by Mr.

Jennings as a salesroom. At about 9 o'clock, when it was thought the fire had done its worst, with a dreadful crash the rear wall fell, burying beneath it a large number of the gallant spirits who had been so nobly struggling against furious flames. The falling of this wall was caused by the weight of a heavy safe in one of the upper stories, which shook, in its crash, the foundation of the entire building. Those who were crushed were at the base of the wall, and both those on the inside and outside of the building alike shared the disaster, the wall falling both ways.

Those on the ground, firemen, police and citizens, immediately stretched every nerve in the rescue of these unfortunate men. Up to 12 o'clock the following had been taken from the ruins, and carried to the City Hospital:—

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Watthew Killigan, Ragine Co. No. 24—slightly burnel.
Hugh Hart, Engine 21—slight contusions.
Edward Gallespie, Engine 21—badly burned; several of is ribs broken.

his rice broken.

Patrick Pheney, Engine 21—very seriously injured; was not expected to live till morning.

Patrick Waters, Engine 21—thigh broken.

Wn. Norend, Engine 21—very seriously burned—recovery.

John Newman, Engine 21—slightly burned.

Pariel McKay, Engine 21—severely injured—not exeted to live. Charles Kratz, Hock and Ladder No. 11—serious hurt,

ut not latally.

Robert Brewster, Engine No. 6—slightly hurt.

Patrick Gorman, Engine No. 15—slightly burned about

Patrick Gorman, Engine No. 15—slightly burned about the face.

Hugh Gallagher, Hose Company No. 25—the safe fell upon his arm, breaking it in one or two places. His situation for a while was most perilous. The safe lay above him, and was so delicately poised, that it was feared it would fail over and crush Gallagher as he lay fastened by his arm. A purchase, after much difficulty, was rigged, the safe raised, and the man safely released.

J. A. Keyser, of Hose Company No. 8—dead when talen from the ruins.

J. A. Keyser, of Hose Company No. 8—dead when talen from the ruins.

Charles Faily, Engine No. 20—slightly injured about the face and hands.

James McNalty, of Engine No. 20—was still alive when taken from the ruins, but died in a few minutes at the engine house, where he was taken by his friends.

John Atkinson, of Hose Co. No. 49—one leg broken.

His life was saved by his fire cap. A large beam fell directly across his head, but his stiff cap resisted the pressure, and when released he was carried to his home.

— Donnelly, Engine No. 42—in the ruins at 1 o'clock last night, but alive, and conversed with those about him. He said he was not much hurt.

Peter Curran, Engine No. 40—not badly hurt. Was taken home. Peter Curran, Engine No. 40—not badly hurt. Was taken home.
Timothy Shanley, Engine No. 15—slightly hurt. Was taken home.

At the time of going to press the work of rescuing the crushed was continued with unabated energy. It is known that several more are buried, and no doubt will be found dead, from the constant pressure upon them and suffocation.
LOSS BY FIRE AND WATER.

The loss by this fire is very great, there being a large stock of goods in the building where the fire originated, and several stores, well filled with goods, were flooded. We think the entire loss cannot fall short of seventy thousand dollars, as will be seen from the following table :-

W. T. Jennings' store and stock entirely con-5,000 8,000 5.000

Owing to the confusion prevailing at the time, we wer nable to learn anything about the amount each party were insured for; but we suppose the insurance effected will fully cover the entire loss. A portion of Mr. Jen nings' goods were saved in a damaged condition by the insurance watchers. Such a heart rending disaster as this has not occurred

for years. We have learned since visiting the above that the walls fell twice. The rear wall fell first, burying ing the rescuers.

Great complaint is made in regard to the unsubstan

tiality of the building. It was found to be a mere shell. built upon the "cheap principle," and to this is owing the disaster which we now record.

To say that the firemen acted bravely conveys but a faint conception of their true heroism upon this occa-sion. To the thousands who had congregated in the Park were revea'ed many of these daring men, actually enveloped with flame and smoke. Captain Brennan, we learn, had a very narrow escape, having left the rear of the fatal building for a length of hose but a few seconds before the crash was heard and death seized his companions. The origin of the fire we could not learn.

We cannot close this report without recommending the authorities of the city hospital to place at their outward gates in future, those who are acquainted at least with some of the rules of common decency. To deny the press, at any time, the ordinary facilities for obtaining inform ation in regard to an affair so serious as this, is in itself considerable. But when such denial is accompanied with a boorish demeanor and a total disregard of ordi-nary civility, it then becomes a matter deserving of action beyond a reprimand.

Personal Intelligence.

The Cleveland Herald learns on reliable authority that Gev. Wood, of Ohio, and family will sail for home about the lat of May. The Valparaiso consulate does not pay expense.

the 1st of May. The valparaiso commune does not pay expenses.

Hon. Richard M. Scott, Fvirfax coenty, Va.; Hon. Wm. Woodbury, New Hampshire; Lieutenant Roy, U. S. A.; Protesser Bitchell, Cincinnati: R. W. Heath, J. L. Riddle, Themas F. Jonson, B. Auckley, California, were among the arrivals on Tuesday at the Metropolitian.

B. B. Wilhauser, Washington; V. Wilson, North Caroina; Dr. Murdock, Baltimore, H. Whittaker, Providence; M. Grimes, Arkansas; J. Dutton, Boston; Joseph Whidder, Halliax, N.S.; A. Campbell, California; T. Blanchard, Boston; R. Gordon, Canada; H. A. Clark, H. French, Hon. A. Clarke, Boston, arrived yetserday at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A Clarke, Boston, arrived yetserday at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. B. Evans, M. R. Walker, Georgia: H. Wilson, South Carclina: Mr. Bayard, Pennsylvania: A. Pennington, Now Jersey: Gen. Cudwallader, Philadellphia: E. Warner, Lima: P. Balmrn, Massachusetts; R. Knight, Englaud, arrived at the Prescott Hotel.

J. C. Magruder, Washington, D. C.; Major Scott and family, U. S. A.: Cel. Lumaden, New Orleans Piccayane; Z. Bliss, Philadelphia; Col. Wood, Capt. Holmes and lady, New Bedford; Hon. B. Brown, Wisconsin: J. S. Philips, W. W. Cock. San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Waldo, Boston, narrived yesterday at the Aster House.

ABRIVALS.

New Beelford: Hon. B. Brown, Wisconsin: J. S. Phillips, W. W. Cook. San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Waldo, Boston, arrived yesterday at the Aster House.

ARRIVALS.

From Aspinwall and California in steamship Illinois—J. P. Johnson, J. Kungusmith. D. Bennett, J. H. Mentassend, W. H. Webster, Lady and two children: A. M. Harrison, Geo Stuns, J. Virson and lady, E. F. Virson, H. Shankiand, J. Altu. S. Altu. J. C. Schroeder, H. Schomdell, Dr. Wedelina, S. G. Bierrill, Lieut. Pure, Dr. Kennedy, Lleut. Puncan, A. H. Hutten, A. H. Campbell. H. Campbell, M. Ghansen, M. Parko, Capi McClellard, M. Starling, Dr. King and family. Capt. Gillespie, H. Sanghell, H. Campbell, M. Handlon and child, Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. Menill and child, H. Ma. Hamilton and child, Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. Menill and child, H. Ma. Hamilton and child, Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. Menill and child, H. Work, J. Work, M. Work, J. Holmes, E. Maddocks, S. Sparhank, J. Wenger, L. Brum, M. Cabin, J. Sturgeon, Arrs. & to secision and two childron, Mr. Shiptony, L. Ludekina, Llevt. Roy, Mrs. Thorekly and child, Mirs. Wheeler, B. Hinckley, D. B. Hinckley, J. Cun., in ghrum, J. Satisbury, and lady. C. Latter, J. Drikton, Mr. Efriumade, M. Short, E. Crocker, S. A. Edgar, M. Cory, Mrs. Thorekly, and child, Mrs. C. Laudekina, M. C. Latter, J. Drikton, Mr. Efriumade, M. Short, E. Crocker, S. A. Edgar, Mr. R. Gott, M. Gregor, L. H. Warster, L. Bestella, Mr. R. Gott, M. Gregor, L. H. Warster, L. Bestella, Mr. R. Gott, J. Gregor, L. Gregor, J. Gregor,

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC PRES

Disaster to the Steamship Falcon. BALTIMORE, April 25, 1854. The beat from Norfolk reports that the steamsh Falcen, from New York for Aspinwall, with United Stat treeps, put into Norfolk on Sunday in distress, part-her machinery being broken. We have no further pa

ticulars. The Norfolk papers of Monday afternoon are qui silent on the subject.

From Havana and Key West.

From Havana and Key West.

DOMICILIARY VISITS—MARKETS—SHIPPING INTELL,
GENCE, ETC.

CHARLETON, April 25, 1854.

The steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West, a rived here to-day, bringing advices to the 22d inst.

The news from Havana possesses no interest, althou; it was reported that the government officers were maing domiciliary visits, and searching for arms.

The sugar market is reported dull. Freights have delined, and rates range frost 23 18s. 20.25 to Cowes.

The schooner Pauline, from Attacass for Baltimor was totally lost on Pickles Red on the night of the 5t inst. The cargo was totally lost, but the crew were save It is reported that there is no prespect of getting of the ship Saxony, previously reported ashore at Hillsb rough Inlet.

The ship Glance sailed from Key West on the 15th inst for Liverpeel.

The schooner Mohawk arrived at Key West on the 17th inst., from New York; and the bark R. H. Gamble, fro the same place, arrived at Key West on the 19th.

Money at Havana was scarce, and business general very flat.

Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legisl: ture.

Boston, April 25, 1854.

The Legislature of this State will probably adjourn ne

The hegislature of this state win personnel for the remainer of the House of Representatives met their chamber this evening, and presented to the Spea er, the Hon. Otis P. Lord, a most valuable and elega service of plate. The presentation address was made Mr. Cooley, of Boston. Mr. Lord's reply was exceeding elequent and touching.

Foreign Consul Recognized.

Balmons, April 25, 1851.

The President has recognized Mark J. Mange as Confor Belgium at Phindelphia, and Henry Mali as Confor Belgium at New York. Arrival of the Panapero at New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 24, 1854
The steamship Panapere, from San Juan, Nicaragia, below, bringing California passengers and dates of t st instant, already received by the United States.

Navigation on Lake Champlain.

Albany, April 25, 1854

Navigation on Lake Champlain is open. The stean
America, which left Rouse's Point yesterday afternocarrived at Whitehall this morning.

The Penobscot Open for Navigation.

BANGOR, April 25, 1854

The ice in the river opposite this city passed quie down the stream this afternoon, and to-morrow we shundoubteely have free navigation.

Markets. The sales of cotton vesterday foat up 5,000 bales, unchanged prices, say 8c. to 8 4c. The flour mark was dull, but corn was in fair demand and firm, at 55c 58c. Freights to Liverpool, 13-16 for cotton.

CHARLESTON, April 25, 1854
The sales of cotton to-day reached 3,000 bales, atfa

The Turf.

A trotting race for a purse and stake of \$250, r heats, best three in five, to wagons, came off yesters afternoon, between r. m. Lady Franklin and br. g. Str ger, which was won easily by the mare in three straigheats. A third horse was entered, but did not come the post. The race afforded very little amusement, a was apparent to all that the mare was far too fast for gelding. A hundred to ten was the current rates of ing. Still, Hiram Woodruff managed to make the c test appear a very close one to the uninitiated in s matters, by keeping his mare side and side with the ot nag all the way, and winning each heat by about ha length. Time, however, tells the story. The first h was performed in 2:48%—the second in 2:51%, and third in 2:4936. The track was in capital condition, he race was witnessed by a goodly number of spectate

Having but little to say about the race, let us proc with a few remarks about those who at present patros the trotting course. The character of the assemble for the past few years has been rather depreciate owing to the general absence of men of standing in emmunity. The cause is obvious enough. From w f a proper organization, the trotting courses had faunder the control of men who made use of them to crve their own private and pecuniary ends. From unfair practices of these men, many gentlemen were terred from attending the course through, fear of b leeced, and many owners of fast horses would not al them to appear on the turf. One reason for this was, I bably, the want of a law legalizing trotting, the bld having expired some years ago, and the proprietors be unable to enforce proper regulations. But with the's and with the contemplated formation of a proper cl we may expect shortly to see suitable regulations creed, such as will ensure a due regard to the rights

all concerned. The arrangements are now making.

The plank roads, not only leading to the track, but all directions, are in a very bad condition, and have come an intolerable nuisance. In fact, one on a island, we understand, is about being presented by a Grand Jury as such. It is about time they we abandoned, as experience shows they are utterly wor ess, and a short time is sufficient to destroy the The supposed economy of these roads is a mere fiction as, in the end, if kept in repair, they are more expens rot, and the roads become extremely dangerous, perili life and limb at every step. We hope to see their or struction prohibited in future by legislative enactme A good turnpike is far preferable and much safer. T price of hemlock has been very much enhanced in or sequence of the vast amount used in the construction hese roads, and it is difficult to be procured except at extravagant price. The furore for plank roads originat with the speculators in hemlock lands and owners saw mills, who alone have been benefitted by the expe ment, at the expense of farmers and other real est owners in the country, who have been compelled to fo go building and fencing in many instances on account the enormous price of lumber, consequent on the is mense quantity of timber used in every part of the courtry in the construction of plank roads.

Trial of John Wilson for the Murder of
Henry Digkmeyer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.
The court room was crowded with spectators yesterdmorning, it being the last day of Wilson's trial Nearthree hears were taken up with the summing up of cousand at one o'clock the Court delivered the charge to the

The jury then retired.

At about three o'clock the jury sent in the following no to the Judge:

Juny Room, April 25, 1854. to the Judge:

JURY ROOM, April 25, 1854.

Hon. Jurge Roomyren: —The jury wishes to be inforted what constitutes manslaughter in the second degree.

The Court, in reply, sent a copy of the statute, marked of the margin for the examination of the jury.

The jury remained out about two hours. In the meating—

time.

time are of the three O'Connors, charged with the mard of Michael Coursy, was taken up.

After a tedious delay only in jurors were empannelle twenty three being subjected to the usual fine for non-a tendance. the treatment of the unual fine for non-atendance.

The case will probably be tried this morning, at 10 o'cloe.

The jury in the case of Wilson, returned a short time to be clock, with a verdict of "Manslaughter in the geometric of the state of the sta

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.
THE SUIT AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF CALIFORNI APRIL 25.—The Unice States against James Collier.—The case was continued to-day, and is likely to occupy the control for the remainder of the week. Voluminous correspondence between Mr. Collier and the Secretary of the Treasury we read by the defendant in person from the printed papers the House of Representatives. Mr. John A. Collier, herother and counsel, and Senster Dickinson, since read soy ral written communications between the defendant and the government at Washington. The day was occupied in the reading of documentary evidence, and the case was adjoured to 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Election for Chief and Assistant Engineers.—Tire Department held an election for Chief and Assistant Expineers on Monday evening with the following result:—Chief Engineer—C. C. Talbot, by 160 majority.

Assistant Engineer—Measer. Demas Strong David Necessant Engineers—Wester. Demas Strong David Necessant Medical Company No. 2 did not vote in consquence of some difficulty between the members.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United State District Court.—Nos.19, 21, 40, 38, 4
26, 22, 23, 29, 18.

Softman Court.—Chemit.—Nos. 368, 377, 378, 439, 8
75, 363, 369, 476, 479, 496, 496, 497, 499, 50.

Suprame Court.—Special Term.—Nos. 21, 14, 18, 65, 9
107, 3, 25, 59, 89, 8, 63, 66, 67, 85, 84, 92.

Suprame Court.—Regular Trial Term.—Nos. 123, 81
813, 817, 823, 829, 836, 141, 283, 641, 697, 697 1/2, 84
849, 851, 853, 864, 865, 857, 859, 800, 861, 863, 86
867, 869, 873, 875, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 1,107, 89
85134, 211, 389, 727.

Supramor Court.—Special Trial Term.—Nos.536, 304, 44
494, 574, 576, 578, 680, 582, 588, 590, 592, 593, 59
595, 596, 596, 600, 604, 606, 608, 256, 434.